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CLAIMS

1. A method of treating dyskinesia associated with dopamine agonist therapy in a mammal which comprises administering to said mammal an amount of an AMPA receptor antagonist that is effective in treating said dyskinesia.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein said dopamine agonist therapy is therapy comprising the administration of L-dopa or L-dopa in combination with an inhibitor of peripheral dopadecarboxylase.
3. The method of claim 2 wherein said inhibitor of peripheral dopadecarboxylase is carbidopa or benserazide.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein said compound is 3-(2-chloro-phenyl)-2-[2-(6-diethylaminomethyl-pyridin-2-yl)-vinyl]-6-fluoro-3H-quinazolin-4-one or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
5. A method of treating dyskinesia associated with dopamine agonist therapy in a mammal which comprises administering to said mammal an AMPA receptor antagonizing effective amount of a compound that is an antagonist of the AMPA receptor or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said compound.
6. The method of claim 5 wherein said dopamine agonist therapy is therapy comprising the administration of L-dopa or L-dopa in combination with an inhibitor of peripheral dopadecarboxylase.
7. The method of claim 6 wherein said inhibitor of peripheral dopadecarboxylase is carbidopa or benserazide.
8. The method of claim 5 wherein said compound is 3-(2-chloro-phenyl)-2-[2-(6-diethylaminomethyl-pyridin-2-yl)-vinyl]-6-fluoro-3H-quinazolin-4-one or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.